

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 27.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2587.

RUSSIANS LOST NEARLY 4000 MEN IN THE BATTLE

The Czar Deeply Grieved Over the Reverses to His Arms on the Yalu River.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Emperor is deeply grieved over the reverses of his army on the Yalu river. General Kuropatkin reports the loss of nearly 4000 men. General Zassalitch is blamed for having disobeyed the orders to retreat and not engage in heavy fighting.

JAPANESE CELEBRATE.

TOKIO, May 4.—There was a great celebration here last night over the land victories. The Japanese loss on the Yalu is 798 killed and wounded.

JAPANESE TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

PORT ARTHUR, May 4.—The crews of the Japanese fireships which were sunk yesterday put to sea in boats. The Russians killed many and twenty were rescued who are held as prisoners. Two Japanese torpedo boats were sunk.

LONDON, May 5.—The opinion is gaining ground here that the Japanese have finally blocked Port Arthur.

JAPAN STILL CELEBRATES.

TOKIO, May 5.—The popular celebration of the Japanese land victory continues.

REVISED RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—It is officially reported that the Russian loss at Kinlien-Cheng was 2000 men and 40 officers. Seven hundred wounded have arrived at Feng-wang-Cheng. It is believed that a determined stand will be made at Feng-wang-Cheng for the purpose of preventing the Japanese from isolating the Liaotung peninsula.

JAPAN BUYS GERMAN STEAMERS.

BERLIN, May 5.—The North German Lloyds has sold Japan eight fast steamers.

JAPANESE LOAN NEGOTIATION.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Negotiations are concluding in London for a Japanese loan of \$25,000,000.

TOKIO, May 6.—It is officially announced that a Japanese force is landing on the Liaotung peninsula. The place of debarkation and the number of men are withheld.

RUSSIA WILL LET THEM LAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—It is not expected that the Russians will undertake to prevent the landing of a Japanese army on Liaotung peninsula. They will strike after the forces are ashore. If the Japanese are successful in landing at Pitz-wo they can isolate Port Arthur.

FEARS FOR PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, May 6.—Viceroy Alexieff has gone to Port Arthur to visit Gen. Kuropatkin. This is interpreted to mean that he fears Port Arthur is in danger of isolation.

AFTER CHINESE RAILROADS.

SHAN-HAI-KWAN, May 6.—M. Pavloff, the Russian diplomat, has gone to Peking to try and induce China to cede Russia the railways to Kou-pang-tse and Yinkow, to use for military purposes.

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED RUMOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—There are persistent rumors that the Vladivostok squadron has engaged the Japanese.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, May 5.—A further search on the Yalu battlefield has resulted in finding 300 more wounded Russians, who have been taken in charge by the hospital corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—An unconfirmed report says that the Russians were victorious in a great battle at Kiuliencheng. The Russian loss in the engagement is placed at 7,000 men, while the Japanese are reported to have retreated after losing 10,000 men.

PARIS, May 5.—The Russian loan of two hundred million dol-

lars has all been subscribed in France and Belgium.

PORT ARTHUR, May 5.—A number of Japanese transports have arrived at Pitzwo. A Japanese squadron is in the same vicinity. An attack and attempt to land troops from the transports is expected.

LONDON, May 5.—A Japanese loan of fifty million dollars will be issued next week. Half of the loan has been taken by American capitalists.

LILIUOKALANI AT THE FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Hawaiian Delegate Kalaniana'ole and former Queen Liliuokalani have arrived here for a few days' visit at the fair.

DEBS REAPPEARS AS A SOCIALIST STANDARD BEARER

CHICAGO, May 6.—The socialists, in convention here, have nominated Eugene Debs for President.



EUGENE V. DEBS.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, first won fame as the organizer of the great railway strike at Chicago in 1894. As Socialist Democrat candidate for President in 1900, Debs secured a total of 96,918 votes, but of course failed to get a single electoral vote.

RAW SUGAR SOLD IN NEW YORK AT \$75.10 PER TON

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company received a cablegram yesterday from Ed. Pollitz & Co., San Francisco, stating that raw sugar sold in New York at 3.75, equalling \$75.10 per ton.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company shares were quoted on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange at \$49.50, bid.

Hawaiian securities listed on the Exchange were strong and advancing.



THE JAPANESE NAVAL ACADEMY NEAR TOKIO.

DEATH OF FAMOUS HUNGARIAN NOVELIST

BUDAPEST, May 6.—Jokai, the novelist, is dead.

Maurus Jokai was once the national hero of Hungary. He was the author of over 300 books. He had been a poet, patriot, journalist, dramatist, and novelist and his books translated into English have had great vogue. Four years ago, at the age of seventy-nine, Jokai married an obscure Jewish girl, an actress, and since that time he has been cordially hated by the great mass of Hungarians who formerly loved him as their prophet and leader. He and his girl wife were shunned by society.

Jokai's career would be amazing even without the social struggle which has made his later days discouraging. He had published a successful novel before he was out of his teens. When he was only twenty-three he was one of the foremost figures in the stormy days of 1848, when Hungary shed much blood in trying to get her rights from Austria. By his fiftieth birthday, more than a quarter of a century ago, he had published no less than 200 books, and since then he has published more than a hundred others, making a total that probably breaks all literary records. On top of all this activity Jokai was for many years a prominent member of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies in which he won great fame as a patriot and an orator.

Jokai's first wife was Rosa Laborfalvi, the celebrated Hungarian tragedienne, a favorite of the Magyars. Fourteen years after her death the aged Jokai married the young Jewish actress. The people considered this an insult to the first wife and when his second wife tried a year after her marriage to resume her place on the stage she was mobbed by Hungarian students and forced to quit. For the past couple of years Jokai and his girl wife have led a very quiet life.

HEARST IN WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA, May 6.—The Democratic State convention has elected seven Hearst and three anti-Hearst delegates. Senator Turner is endorsed for Vice-President.

TORNADO ON THE PLAINS.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—A tornado has swept over Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas, doing considerable damage.

CISCO, Texas, May 6.—It is reported that many have been killed in this section by a tornado.

LIGHTHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS AWAIT SATISFACTORY TITLES

Further work on the improvement of the lighthouse system in Hawaii is held up until the United States gets a clear title to all lands used for lighthouse purposes. Captain Niblack, lighthouse inspector for the islands, has received instructions from the Lighthouse Board to delay contemplated work on lighthouses until the Attorney General has passed upon titles to the lands used for such purposes. Captain Niblack will immediately investigate the titles to the various sites of federal lights, and submit the deeds etc., to the Lighthouse Board for further submission to the Attorney General. The United States never makes permanent improvements of any kind until the title to proposed sites is secured to the satisfaction of the Attorney General. The lighthouse work in the islands may be delayed for several months or even longer.

LITTLE LIVE STOCK IN JAPAN.

The department of commerce and labor verifies a recent statement that the Japanese raise comparatively little live stock. The total number of cattle in the islands, it reports, is only 1,282,341, or 28.62 for each 1,000 inhabitants. In this country we have 70,000,000 cattle, or about forty times as many in proportion.

JUDGE LITTLE OUT OF JUDGESHIP RACE

A wireless telegram from Judge Gilbert F. Little, J.L. D., Ph. D., \$10, came yesterday saying that he had withdrawn his candidacy for the Circuit Judgeship in favor of H. L. Ross.

Mr. Ross is a partner in the law firm of Wine & Ross, Hilo. The Advertiser of Feb. 19, 1902, stated: "Homer L. Ross was admitted to practice in the Territorial courts yesterday. The petitioner was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1896, and bears a letter of recommendation from Leslie M. Shaw, former Governor and now secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ross will open an office in Hilo."

The Advertiser of Feb. 6, 1902, contained the following:

"Hilo, Feb. 6.—Just because Assistant Attorney General H. A. Baughman resigned from office Judge Little left his court as all in pieces on Tuesday. Baughman resigned and in new appointment was made, and Little threw up his hands in despair. Little wired to the Chief Justice for instructions but got no satisfaction there, and wrote Mr. Baughman saying the difficulty lay with him. H. L. Ross is presently."

GARDEN ISLE EXPEDITION

Governor's Party Will Land This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Kauai is to have its executive visitation today, lasting for exactly one week. Maui will have to wait, though, as elsewhere shown, not in neglected plight, until after the Governor's return from the mainland.

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and Forester Hosmer will constitute the governmental visitors to the Garden Isle. They land at Nawiliwili from the steamer W. G. Hall this morning, to devote the day to Lahoe and neighborhood. Tomorrow their center of activity will be Koloa, and Friday it will be Makaweli. Waimea and surrounding plantations will be explored on Saturday. On Sunday the party will take the steamer Mikahala from Waimea across to the famed Kalanai cliffs, landing there or anywhere near that may be feasible. Hanalei district will be reached from thence across country, and on Monday the party will proceed to Kilauea or Kapaa. They will catch the Mikahala on Tuesday, to arrive in Honolulu the next morning.

Such is the itinerary as sketched out by Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson just before departure yesterday. As to the specific objects of the expedition he mentioned that there were three especially pretty land tangles on Kauai to unravel. The spending of appropriations in manner to do the greatest good to the greatest number would be a prime lookout. Public works would be inspected and noses rubbed with the people generally.

Governor Carter went more into detail. When he found that the Legislature was going to reach an early adjournment, he at first thought he would take in both Maui and Kauai before leaving for the mainland. But he found the strain of the Legislature severer than he had anticipated and, secondly, the Governor said:

"When I go on these trips I like to make them as thorough as possible. Yet he could not put off the Kauai trip, since finding he might take it in alone, because there was a variety of matters on that island particularly needing attention.

"There is the question of liquor licenses," he proceeded to explain. "I feel that I do not know enough about the situation to act on applications without personally visiting the ground and ascertaining from local residents what their wishes were.

"Again there are land matters involving a considerable amount of money in present valuing and in revenue to come. A curious predicament exists with respect to the Kalihiwai bridge. The contract has been set, the material is on the ground and the bridge is going up, but I find we have neither right of way nor money for the purchase of approaches on either side."

Judge Dole had called on the Governor while he was talking about these matters and from his local knowledge of the bridge site gave some information likely to be useful.

"I shall leave Maui until I get back from the mainland," Governor Carter concluded, "and will then be able to make the visit more thorough."

CATTLE FEEDING PROBLEMS IN HAWAII

To the Gazette:—W. H. C., a subscriber in Hawaii, writes:

"I am particularly interested in the fattening of cattle and would ask your advice as to how and what to feed under the following conditions. We can raise our own corn at 35 cents per bushel, and we have two or three native grasses that grow all through these islands and are very fattening. The cattle feed on these grasses fatten in from six to eight weeks. Would the weight put on by feeding corn in addition to these grasses pay? We have a very uniform temperature all the year round and at an elevation of 3,000 ft. Also advise me as to how large a pen I should have and how to build one to fatten 50 head per month. We get to cents per pound dressed weight for our beef. Should the corn be ground or fed whole?"

Our subscriber's inquiry brings out many points of interest in connection with the opportunities for beef production in Hawaii. With native grasses possessing the fattening properties claimed by our subscriber and corn at 35 cents per bushel, the people of Hawaii enjoy possibilities for the economic production of beef not to be found elsewhere in many, if any, parts of the world.

Experiments in this country have indicated very clearly that during the early summer months when there is an abundance of grass, the pasture lot alone furnishes the most economical method of producing gain on fattening cattle. While heavier gains were usually obtained when grain of some kind, generally corn, was fed to fattening cattle on a pasture lot, the gains were not made at as low a cost as when the grain was omitted. Most of our best feeders, however, feed a light ration of grain to their fattening cattle, so by doing this they save money without the cattle suffering from lack of grain. The cattle feed on the grass and the grain which is fed to them is not lost. There is no waste of grain in this method of fattening cattle.

healthy condition, half-fat, medium-fat and so on, but very rarely an animal in prime condition. At any of our leading stock yards markets a fat steer is a fat steer and nothing else. It is very doubtful if the cattle referred to by our subscriber as becoming fat in from six to eight weeks are really fat animals—animals which would sell as such at, for instance, the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. On the contrary they would very likely be classed among that large class which finds its way to all of our markets before it is really "warmed up." With corn at 35 cents per bushel, your subscriber has very cheap grain feed. If he wishes to fatten his cattle in a short period of time, so that he may handle a larger number each year, it will very likely be profitable to feed a limited amount of corn in connection with the native grasses. If the cattle are of a fair quality there should be good money in feeding corn at the price stated when to cents per pound can be obtained for the dressed beef. This is about 2 cents per pound more than our cattle feeders are getting for beef produced from corn costing from 75 to 90 cents per bushel.

Where grain is fed to cattle on grass it should be fed but once a day and that in the evening. The cattle will usually make much better use of it then, as they are more restful, thus have a better chance to digest the corn before it passes through them. Where the temperature is so mild and even throughout the entire year it would be poor economy to spend much money in pens for feeding purposes. Where shelter is not needed the grain may be fed to good advantage in the pasture lots providing good strong feeding bunks or troughs are provided. This will save a great deal of unnecessary labor which would otherwise be involved in yarding the cattle. The feed-troughs or bunks should be from 3 to 4 feet wide and about 16 feet long, so that from twelve to fifteen animals may feed at the same time without injury or too much crowding. The bunks should be about 3 feet high from the ground and have side and end pieces about 6 inches in height to keep the feed in place. They should be built on good stout legs which should slant outwards as they approach the ground so as to make them more stable and less liable to be knocked over by the animals. Grinding corn usually saves about 10 to 12 per cent; thus the advisability or non-advisability must be determined by the cost of grinding and the price of corn. At the prices stated it is not likely that grinding would be economical. Where hogs follow the cattle they utilize a large amount of the corn which passes through the animals undigested, thus reducing the waste to a minimum.

W. J. KENNEDY.
—Breder's Gazette.

THE DEATH OF FRED YOUNG

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

IN MEMORIAM.
The day is glad, the white-capped waves
Are singing on the azure sea,
All nature smiles in sweet content,
The birds are warbling merrily.
The world is like a happy child
That lightly draws its joyous breath,
With warmth and life within its veins,
Whilst thou, my friend, art mute in death!

So cold in death! Oh! God, and why
Shouldst thou so soon his spirit take,
This upright, brave and gentle soul,
Whose work was ever for thy sake?
The ways of God indeed are strange!
But if some happy sphere there be
Where genial souls together band,
With joy, dear friend, they'll welcome thee!

P. MAURICE McMAHON.
Honolulu, May 2, 1904.
To Fred Young, late Physical Instructor Y. M. C. A.

Fred Young, Physical Director and Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., died yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital. Death ensued after three weeks' illness, the cause being tubercular meningitis. The remains will be cremated and private services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at St. Clement's church. The interment will take place in the Y. M. C. A. plot in Nuuanu Cemetery.

Mr. Young was a native of England, having been born in Southampton about thirty years ago. His parents died while he was quite young and he came to the United States at the age of 12. He graduated at the Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts, conducted by Mr. Moody. He took a year's course at Princeton, and three years at the International Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Mass., from which institution he graduated. He was the assistant physical director at Springfield during his study course. He also conducted two summer camps for boys in New Hampshire. Later he was physical director at Groton school, Groton, Mass. Mr. Young came to Honolulu in 1901, and has been the Physical Director and Assistant Secretary up to his death. He was a communicant of St. Clement's Episcopal church.

He was closely identified with all manner of sports in Honolulu, and was a very capable instructor in gymnastic work. Through his efforts great interest has been aroused in basketball, handball and all indoor sports. He also featured in connection with Mr. Young's death is that he was engaged to be married to Miss Putnam, a teacher at the Normal school.

A memorial service for Mr. Young will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and cures every cough. It is intended especially for children, but it cures every cough, cold, croup and whooping cough, and it is the best remedy for all these ailments. There is no danger in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best remedy for all these ailments. It is the best remedy for all these ailments. It is the best remedy for all these ailments.

J. W. KALUA ACHING FOR MORE DISCIPLINE

Reported to Attorney-General Andrews as Tampering With Witnesses to Defeat the Government in Lahainaluna Water Case.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

John W. Kalua, lately deposed from the Maui circuit judgeship by President Roosevelt, would appear to have had but unsatisfactory experience of the role of a dreadful example. Apparently he is not unwilling, since testing the limitations of the bench, to subject the privileges of the bar to a test for ascertaining the breaking strain of judicial forbearance.

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews yesterday received a wireless telegram from Maui, informing him that Mr. Kalua had called a mass meeting of the natives and advised them to testify against the claim of Lahainaluna Seminary in the water rights contest with Pioneer Mill Co. Mr. Kalua's argument is that by the defeat of its claim the school will be wiped out, when the people would have all the water they needed because the plantation would not need the entire supply.

The proposition that the deprivation of the water would destroy the school is taken by the Attorney General as sound enough, for the present aim already well advanced in fulfillment of making the seminary a territorial agricultural college would be rendered nugatory if the water supply were eliminated.

Commissioner J. Lot Kaulukou begins the trial of the water rights case at Lahaina today. Noa W. Aluli of the Attorney General's department takes care of Lahainaluna's case on behalf of the Government. He has the assistance of Mrs. Emma M. Nakuina which, from her great knowledge of Hawaiian customs and her masterly experience as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for Oahu, is deemed invaluable. Pioneer Mill Co. is represented by Dan H. Case, John W. Kalua and John Richardson. The Honolulu contingent, including J. D. Avery as stenographer to the court, left yesterday afternoon for Maui. It will likely be a protracted trial.

THE GOVERNOR OBTAINS HIS LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter yesterday had an exchange of cablegrams with Secretary Hitchcock, whereby he obtained leave of absence from the Territory for the purpose of attending the Republican National Convention. Before leaving for Kauai the Governor gave an Advertiser reporter a little talk about his projected mainland trip.

"I wired to the Secretary of the Interior and obtained permission to leave on the 21st of May," he began.

"Upon arrival at Washington, going there direct from San Francisco, I want to put myself in communication with Delegate Kuhio first. I desire to find out what his ideas are regarding various Hawaiian affairs and consult him about appointments.

"I hope Kuhio will be in Washington, so that we can together go over the needs of the Territory in different departments, a list of which I have already sent to him.

"It is my wish to be at the World's Fair at St. Louis on June 15, to attend the national gathering of Sons of the American Revolution, having been elected a delegate thereto by the Hawaiian Society, S. A. R.

"If I can reach St. Louis before that time, and get there with Kuhio, from there traveling with him to Chicago, it will be very satisfactory. I wired today to get headquarters for the Hawaiian delegation at the Auditorium Annex during the sessions of the Republican National Convention."

ARMY OFFICER KILLS SELF WHEN ORDERED TO HONOLULU

Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, U. S. A., of the Twenty-Eighth Company of Coast Artillery, which is to replace with the 92nd company, the two batteries now stationed at Camp McKinley, had been missing from the Presidio from April 23 up to the time the Gallec departed. It was feared that he had committed suicide. He was posted at the Presidio as "missing without leave." On Saturday morning he was found dead and presumably went down town. He had a letter of the date of April 23, in which he said:

"My dear —: As my last chance to do any one a favor, I want to show you some appreciation of your past courtesies.

"In my past life I have done some newspaper work, and I know how to appreciate a 'scrap,' so I am giving you one. 'Go out to the old brick fort at Fort Point any time tomorrow afternoon and you may find the material for a couple of good sticks of stuff.

"My reasons for so doing I do not care to divulge, better than to say, 'What's the use?' Yours truly,
"V. C. LEWIS."

A search was made at the "old brick fort" but no trace of a body was found. Lieutenant Lewis was a dashing officer,

a social favorite, a man with a happy home, and everything for a man to live for.

In connection with the post canteen Lieut. Lewis had carried on a canteen table shop, which entailed a large expense and was involved in total failure. He recently made application for a four months' furlough, which was approved by Col. Morris, but rejected by Gen. MacArthur. The reason for the rejection was that the company was then under orders to sail for Honolulu. The Lieutenant then had a bad case of the "blues."

Mrs. Lewis stated that the rejection of Lieut. Lewis' request for a furlough caused him to become discouraged.

Lieutenant Lewis received his present commission on July 1, 1901, after having been in the Army since 1897. He was born in New York, but was appointed from Ohio. Previous to joining the Army Lieutenant Lewis had been a newspaper man for many years, and had been city editor of the Portland Oregonian. He has written a number of magazine articles and short stories, and had in preparation a book entitled "Love Stories of the Philippines," which he expected to bring out shortly. He leaves behind his wife, a mother and married sister, who resided with him at the Presidio for a time.

Whereas nearly all Hawaiians under middle age have been educated in the English language: Now, therefore,
Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the period of ten years from and after the passage of this Act both the English and Hawaiian languages may be used as official languages in the legislative proceedings of said Territory in so far as the same may be necessary to an intelligent transaction of the business thereof, at the expiration of which time English shall be the sole official language.

ITALIAN PRINCE ON WAY HERE

Conflicting opinions prevail in the last San Francisco newspapers received on the Gallec as to whether the Italian warship Liguria with the Duke D'Abruzzi aboard will pass through Honolulu en route to the Orient, or that the scion of royalty will go to the World's Fair. The Call states that the Duke is shortly to go to the Orient. The Call of April 24 says of the arrival of the Liguria at San Francisco: The Italian cruiser Liguria, Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, in command, arrived here yesterday and will remain in port for fifteen days. Prince Luigi, who holds the rank of commander in the Italian navy, is making a tour of the world and after leaving this coast will turn the Liguria's bow toward the Far East, where he expects to see something of the Russo-Japanese war.

This is the Liguria's first visit to this port. She is a cruiser of the third class and smaller than the Puglia which was here some months ago. She is a vessel of 2280 tons register and was built in 1893 at a cost of \$915,000. She can make nineteen knots and carries 257 officers and men. She has come from Italy at a leisurely gait. Her last port of call was Acapulco, which she left ten days ago.

Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi and commander of the Italian cruiser Liguria, was born at Madrid January 29, 1873. He is the third son of the late Prince Amadeo of Savoy and cousin to Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Luigi, in spite of his youth, is one of the most picturesque figures in the world of science. As an Arctic explorer he made his way further north than did Dr. Nansen. He is a famous mountain climber and got nearer to the summit of Mount St. Elias than any climber who had preceded him.

His visit to America was in 1896, when he came here as a lieutenant attached to the cruiser Cristoforo Colombo. A year later, accompanied by a small party of friends and scientists, he came here again for the purpose of ascending Mount St. Elias. He had made all the great climbs in his native Alps and turned to the Alaska peak in the hope that he might go beyond the points reached by Gopham, Russell, Bryant, Schwartka and other sturdy explorers. His party reached an altitude of 18,000 feet, several thousand feet higher than the best previous record.

More Money.

Treasurer Campbell is ready to pay out more money. He gives notice today that registered Treasury warrants from No. 1007 to No. 1605 inclusive will be paid on presentation. Interest stops ten days from date.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the greatest ease of getting well. One bottle gives it infinite value. It is sold by all druggists everywhere.

RELIEF OF PORTUGUESE

Delegate Introduces a Punchbowl Land Bill.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole on April 18 introduced into the House a bill for the relief of the Portuguese residents on Punchbowl, who have acquired leases on Government land. The introduction of the bill is the result of the action begun by Representative Frank Andrade and J. F. Dura, during the political campaign of 1902. The object sought is government intervention for the Portuguese residents who had obtained homes on leases from the Government. The leases begin to run out in 1912, and the Portuguese desired to have the opportunity of taking over the property at that time.

The bill is as follows:
A BILL

For the Relief of the Occupants of Certain Government Lands on the Slopes of Punchbowl, in the City of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii.

Whereas, the lease of certain lands of the class commonly known as Crown lands, on the slopes of Punchbowl, made and executed by the Hawaiian Government on the 15th of August, 1882, to Edward Lilikalani, and now held by Kapiolani Estate, expires on the 15th of August 1912; and

Whereas, said lands for many years past have been and now are inhabited by about 6,000 persons, mostly of Portuguese blood, but largely citizens of the United States and of said Territory, and almost without exception of persons either citizens or eligible to become citizens, who have erected about 1,000 homes upon said land and have spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars in improving and beautifying the same, and who in natural justice should have a preferred right to obtain title to their homes; Now, therefore,

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the expiration of said lease the occupants of said lands who have made improvements thereon shall have the option of purchasing the several tracts so occupied and improved, respectively, at a fair market price, to be fixed by a commission of three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. That in fixing the price of said lands tenants of the same for two or more years next preceding said appraisalment shall be entitled to a reduction of price equal to the fair market value of the improvements which they have made.

The bill was referred to the committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

MAUI WILL FARE WELL

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Maui stands well for an early expenditure thereof of a liberal amount of loan money. Governor Carter yesterday gave a rapid outline of public works being put under way for that island.

Plans and specifications for the Kula homesteads road have been prepared.

Surveys have been made and estimates are being completed for construction of the Naliuku road. The \$30,000 appropriated for this object will not be sufficient to complete work. The Engineers are now preparing specifications for as great a distance as the road can be built for the money.

The department engineers have dug up the former surveys and are making estimates for the Lao Valley road. Again the appropriation, \$10,000, proves not enough for the work.

An attempt will be made at once to locate the trail up Haleakala, provided for in the loan bill. Superintendent Holloway is trying to arrange for an outside engineer, the department staff being fully occupied, to go up there.

ANOTHER JAPANESE BANKRUPTCY CASE

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against T. Yamanaka, a storekeeper at Haleiwa, Oahu, by creditors alleging claims as follows:

M. Phillips & Co., \$126.72; S. Kimura, \$875.33; H. Hackfeld & Co., \$434.68.

For cause it is alleged that the respondent committed an act of bankruptcy by suffering Hoffschlager & Co. to obtain judgment against him before the District Magistrate of Waialua for \$397.51, on which execution was issued and the respondent's property taken and advertised for sale thereunder. Frank E. Thompson is attorney for petitioners.

The Federal Court.

Adachi indicted for perjury, had his case continued until next term in the United States District Court yesterday morning. A. S. Humphreys, at the request of Adachi, withdrew as counsel for Adachi.

Robert F. Thompson, Attorney and Counsel at Waialua, Oahu, has been appointed as attorney for the United States in the case of Yamanaka.

A BILL FOR A DUAL LANGUAGE

A bill making both English and Hawaiian languages official languages in the legislative proceedings of the Territory was introduced at the present session of the Legislature. The bill was introduced by Representative Frank Andrade, and was read twice and referred to the committee on the Territories.

MRS. RHODES GETS \$500 Case Left Slight Option With Jury.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Charles L. Rhodes was not released from the witness stand, which he took shortly after 2 p. m. Monday, until two minutes before 12 m. yesterday, in his wife's suit for damages against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. For a great portion of the time, however he was excused while counsel argued a demurrer and disputed over fine points of evidence.

Judge Gear overruled the demurrer. There was a controversy as to whether the action should be regarded as one upon the contract, this being involved in the five-cent fare paid by the plaintiff, or one of tort for her ejection from the second car after having been refused a transfer by the conductor of the first car. Judge Gear ruled that the question was immaterial if and when it came to the matter of damages, since the results of the supposed breach of contract were practically the same whether the plaintiff had been obliged to walk from where she alighted from the first car or from the place where she was ejected from the second one. The entire injury arose from the refusal of the transfer.

Mr. Withington, in the course of argument, intimated that the defendant would contest the presumption of its legal obligation to give eastbound transfers from westbound cars at Liliha street. The Dickey decision, directly affecting transfers at Punahou, was brought into the contention but Mr. Withington did not intend to fight that part of the defense until further evidence was taken.

Mr. Highton stood out on the admission of Manager Ballentyne that conductors were instructed to give back trip transfers from one line to another at Liliha street. A partial answer to this was that the instructions were to give such transfers only when asked for, the conductors not to offer them voluntarily.

Mr. Rhodes was severely cross-examined as to whether he had not been "after the scalp" of the King street conductor who had put his wife off in the rain, though admittedly carrying out the plain rules with respect to passengers not paying fare or presenting transfers, while regarding leniently the conductor who had caused all the trouble by a breach of orders in refusing a transfer.

Mrs. Rhodes testified in the afternoon, being the last witness for herself.

Manager Ballentyne was the sole witness for the defense. His evidence related to distances, intended to prove the contrary of the old saw that "the longest way round is the quickest way home," in other words, that the route taken by the plaintiff was an imposition on the company. An objection that his evidence was not material to the issue was sustained.

Mr. Withington's address to the jury was virtually an anticipatory plea in mitigation of damages.

Mr. Highton argued eloquently for the plaintiff, appealing to the feelings of the jurors supposing their own wives and daughters were any of them placed in the situation of the plaintiff by public expulsion from a street car in the rain after making reasonable explanations of her lack of a transfer.

Judge Gear charged the jury plainly that if they believed the evidence of the occurrence in question they must find a verdict for the plaintiff.

In awarding damages they were to give reasonable compensation for the wrong inflicted, having regard to the mental as well as physical conditions wrought upon the plaintiff.

Mr. Withington noted exceptions to the court's charge.

The jury retired about 4:13 and returned at 4:20 with a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her damages of \$500. This is half the amount claimed.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of H. C. Worth, first mate of the ship Othello, for assault with a weapon on a Japanese sailor aboard that vessel, is set for 10 o'clock today before Judge De Bolt.

Next in order as given here are the trials of Kawamoto for an outrage and Tokunaga for assault and battery with a weapon.

At 9 o'clock Vivian Richardson will be called to plead to five indictments for embezzlement of public money.

George Harrison is also to plead to indictment for assault with intent to commit murder.

A disposition of the murder case against E. M. Jones is another item of business for the first hour of the criminal court this morning.

BIG FORECLOSURE SUIT.

F. A. Schaefer, Hermann Focke and Wilhelm Lanz, copartners doing business under the firm name of F. A. Schaefer & Co., have brought a bill in equity for foreclosure of mortgage against Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.

The amount claimed under a mortgage made on May 15, 1902, an amendment agreement on June 20 and a claim for advances made to respondent is one hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents (\$150,478.15).

Maui Sugar Co. was organized by Chinese business men in the boom times five years ago. Wong Kwei, the venerable capitalist, is said to be interested in the company to the amount of about \$100,000. He is among the Chinese-American citizens of Hawaii and a registered voter, having acquired citizenship at age 18 from his Hawaiian citizenship of many years previous.

The plantation is situated at Hamakualoa on the ahupuaa of Huelo, Maui. Its land consists of seven leaseholds. For one of these the area is not given in the complaint, but the remaining six aggregate about 1650 acres.

Judge Robinson, in issuing the summons returnable, as all equity suits require, in ten days, granted a prayer of complainants by appointing James F. Morgan to take care of and conserve the property mentioned in the mortgage, "with power and authority to employ such assistance as may be necessary to execute the order."

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

C. H. Judd ("Bonny") by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, petitions for reduction of alimony from the amount named in the decree of divorce granted to his wife on Dec. 7, 1903. Since that date, he alleges in an affidavit, a guardian has been appointed for the three minor children, so "that libellant has been relieved of the care, maintenance and education of said children; that libellee works for the Parker Ranch at Waimea, Island of Hawaii, at a salary of \$40 a month out of which he has to pay \$10 a month house rent; that since said decree of divorce was rendered, libellee has married again and is now liable for the support and maintenance of said second wife and her three children; that the amount he receives as wages is entirely inadequate to pay said alimony and at the same time support himself."

CITATION OF GUARDIAN.

Chris. J. Holt, guardian of John Umi and John Kalaa, minors, has been summoned to appear before Judge Gear at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow and show cause why he should not be discharged as such guardian for failure to pay said minors the income of their estate in conformance with the order of the court.

CALLING CIVIL CASES.

At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Robinson will call even numbered, jury waived cases on the April term calendar, from No. 422 to 464 both inclusive, for the purpose of having them set down as ready for trial, or for other proper disposition.

NEW INJUNCTION SUIT.

John Lucas by his attorneys, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, discontinued without prejudice his injunction suit against Hawaiian American Engineering Co., Superintendent, Holloway and Auditor Fisher. This proceeding was taken on account of errors in the bill of complaint, and was followed by the institution of a new suit. Judge Robinson granted a temporary injunction on the amended bill.

DEFENDANT RELEASED.

A nolle prosequi was entered for Frank C. Bertelman, indicted for assault and battery on his wife.

BAND WILL GO AND ADVERTISE THE ISLANDS

Allan Dunn to Be Press Agent and Mainland Will Be Flooded With Information About Hawaii--May Go the 31st.

The band will go on a tour of the mainland with St. Louis as an special objective. Allan Dunn will accompany the enterprise as its advertising agent, also incidentally as press agent for the territory at large.

J. C. Cohen, stated yesterday that as neither the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association have come forward with any practical help towards financing the proposed tour, he will undertake the matter by himself. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with Governor Carter as to guarantees and now business details of signing up the men and generally getting ready for the start are going rapidly forward. Allan Dunn is hard at work getting together collections of photographs and notes for press work with which the country will be flooded.

"Of course," said Mr. Cohen, "I am not going to furnish a whole lot of free literature though I should have been most happy to distribute any provided but I am not going to stop advertising Hawaii because the territory itself or rather its merchant class is not far sighted enough to back the enterprise. I have been fortunate in securing in Mr. Dunn a man who knows the islands and is peculiarly fitted with his newspaper and artistic experience to boom the band. You will see coming back to you in the files of the big dailies as we go along, pages of free advertising, that is free to the territory, though of course I shall be providing it, type matter and illustrations that would cost tens of thousands of dollars to procure in any other way. There will be stories of Hawaii and its attractions mixed up with reproductions of photographs served up as the mainland press knows how to suit the popular taste, that will prove eye-openers to those who think the tour will not benefit Hawaii. Naturally I do not expect to lose money over the plans but I am, I hope, public spirited enough not to allow the cold water of some back-sighted individuals to prevent my boosting Hawaii for all that it is worth."

"When do we leave? That is not decided upon but somewhere round the thirtieth of this month or the middle of next month. The first date if we go with the delegates. The Hawaiian delegation may go along with the Californian and if the band joins in the folks will know that Hawaii is very much alive. Yes, we should in that case play a week in San Francisco. Should we not go with the delegation our next jump would be Chicago en route to St. Louis. There is a strong feeling apparent that we should go with the delegations but as I am financing the tour on my own account I shall have to do the best I can from a remunerative standpoint only."

"The band will be augmented and will start in with new uniform and new instruments. The boys will be fully protected as they go. The Governor has stated just what he requires and I have promised to give him what he wants on the best of security, cash. Madame Slapoffski will go with us and the Hawaiian band will be all that it was in its best days when it won laurels abroad and more. After we have gone a few months you will see the Promotion Committee advertising us as we expect to headline our show printing, 'The Band That Makes Hawaii Famous.' Of course we would like to add 'Under the Auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of Hawaii--En Route to the World's Fair,' but I guess one man will have to foot the bills."

NAGGING MAN GETS WOUNDED

A slightly wounded Porto Rican, named Joe Rivera, was taken to the Queen's Hospital last evening, where a deep scratch around his throat inflicted with a knife was dressed. Julio Silva, who used the knife on Rivera, is held at the Police Station.

Although Silva inflicted the wound on Rivera, yet he is more sinned against than sinning. According to Silva, he was sitting on a pile of stones on Iwilei road near King street, whitening a piece of sugar cane. Rivera came up and demanded a piece of the cane, adding an epithet. Silva asked Rivera to withdraw the epithet, and finally gave him a piece of cane. Rivera then wanted the biggest piece, and again applied the epithet. The young men exchanged words and Rivera, who had a knife in his hand, flourished the blade before Silva's face. Before rising Silva had closed his own knife and put it in his pocket. He told Rivera to leave him alone, but when Rivera said he intended cutting him, drew out his knife and said if Rivera continued threatening him he would use it. Rivera advanced toward him quickly, Silva threw out his hand and the knife scratched around the former's throat.

Silva is not an ordinary type of Porto Rican. He appears to be a gentle-mannered young fellow of 19, who was educated in the John Marshall School, Chicago, up to three years ago, when he came to Honolulu. He has acted as a special police and interpreter for Sheriff Baldwin of Maui and Coney of Kauai.

HAWAII IS A DESIRABLE POST

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Gov. Carter's protest against the omission of Hawaii from the paragraph in the army appropriation bill, which allows extra compensation to soldiers stationed in the insular possessions, was received here but the conferees of the Senate and House did not feel that it should be heeded. They argue that soldiers of the army now regard assignment to Hawaii as especially desirable, whereas service in the Philippines is regarded as a hardship. They were disposed to think that the insertion of Hawaii in the list of places where extra compensation would be allowed, would rather reflect on the Territory of the Mid-Pacific, so that the people out there would resent it.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

The Waterhouse Trust Co., has taken over the agency of the Fidelity Insurance Co., which is the new name of the Honolulu Investment Co. The Waterhouse Trust Co. takes the agency for a period of three years and will have charge of all the real and personal property of the Fidelity Insurance Co. as well as the insurance.

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BUSINESS MEN INVITED TO VISIT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Secretary Spencer of the Chamber of Commerce received yesterday the following letter from W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Museum:

"As a result of the honor conferred upon me in electing me an honorary member of your esteemed association, I have naturally had more than ordinary interest in the commerce of your city and country.

"The Museum of which I am a Director, has, through its Bureau of Information, frequently called the attention of merchants, importers and manufacturers in the United States, to commercial opportunities in Honolulu.

"I am anxious to do what I can to bring about still closer and more cordial relations between the business men of your country and my own. In furtherance of this aim the Commercial Museum will maintain a special branch office in the Manufacturers Building at the St. Louis World's Fair for the convenience of visiting merchants and manufacturers from abroad.

"I wish to extend a cordial, personal invitation to all members and friends of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to avail themselves freely of this branch, and of the services of the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia as well. You will place me under still greater obligations to you if you will take means of making this known as widely as possible in commercial circles generally in your city."

OLD HOUSE BILLS ARE IN QUESTION

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews has fully a score of requests for legal opinions from various departments of the Government awaiting his attention.

Among the first questions he will consider is that of whether unpaid expense bills of the House of Representatives for the sessions of 1903 can lawfully be paid out of the balance left from the House expense appropriations for the special session of 1904.

John H. Wise, Clerk of the House at the special session, under authority of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives alone, drew warrants on the Treasury, as previously reported in the Advertiser, for the payment of certain last year's House session bills against the special session's appropriation.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell refused to pay the warrants, but is ready to pay them if the Attorney General finds it would be legal.

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an authentic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without inflammation and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Chamberlain & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

MOLOKAI JUDGE DIED ON SUNDAY

Judge T. K. Nathaniel, who fourteen or fifteen years ago was a well known character in Honolulu, died at the Leper Settlement on Sunday morning. The funeral, which occurred on Monday at Kalaupapa, is said to have been the largest one ever witnessed there.

Nathaniel was a part Hawaiian. Years ago he conducted a native newspaper in Honolulu, and later had some clerical position in the Supreme Court. He was well educated, was a fluent writer and quite a polished man but became something of a character in Honolulu because of the many peculiar articles of dress he wore. At one time he could be seen around the streets dressed in a hunting suit.

He was sent to the Settlement in 1893 and immediately became a leader. As a judge he made a reputation. The Settlement had been without a district magistrate for several years and justice had been dispensed as a rule by the agent of the Board of Health until, in 1902, the people asked that a magistrate be appointed from among their own number. Guy Dole commissioned Nathaniel. There was no salary attached to the position but this did not matter as Nathaniel only wanted the office for the honor attached to it. But the honors were small without a court and some matters to sit on in judgment as little squabbles were quickly brought before Nathaniel. For a month he had a gay and time of it as judge. He held weekly examinations of applicants for admission to practice law before his court and as a result he licensed a one-legged woman, and three blind men as lawyers. Then he inflicted all sorts of punishment for petty crimes, mixed up civil with criminal cases and in a month's time the people were loudly demanding his removal. Justice Perry of the Supreme Court went to the Settlement to investigate but found that nothing could be done and at Nathaniel's request he permitted the three blind men to continue to practice.

Matters continued on these lines until last year when two cases were appealed from Nathaniel's court to the Circuit Court. Judge Kalua went to Molokai to hear these appeals. In one case Nathaniel had fined a man ten dollars and costs and ordered him to pay four dollars to a woman whose turkey had been killed by the former's dog. Kalua threw this case out of court and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth paid the woman the four dollars as a salve to her feelings.

Nathaniel's death resulted from blood poisoning, following the extraction of three teeth, a cold having set in.

PLANTERS PAY HALF

Plans Are Made for Australian Trip.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association has agreed to pay one-half the salaries and two-thirds the expenses of the government entomologists while they are in Australia in search of leaf hopper parasites and other beneficial insects. Professor Koebele and Professor Perkins will leave on the Siberia next Wednesday for Australia and Fiji and will be gone for six months or more. The matter was fully discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday and it was agreed to accept the offer of the planters. The Territory consequently will have to pay one-third of the expense and half of the salaries of the two experts.

W. M. Giffard stated that it had been estimated by Professor Koebele that the expenses of the trip would be to start with about \$1500, but it had been decided to give at least \$2,000 for the beginning. Mr. Holloway suggested that the board of agriculture would be willing to pay half the salaries of the two men and one-third of the expenses. Mr. Carter put this in the form of a motion and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Giffard stated that Mr. Perkins had asked for letters of introduction to the various steamship companies in Australia in order to expedite the shipment of specimens. The matter had already been attended to. Mr. Perkins also requested the collector of customs be asked to facilitate the entrance into Honolulu of the insects, as they would come from a foreign country. Mr. Giffard said that he had a conversation with Mr. Slackable in the morning and the latter had offered to cooperate in every way possible with the board in bringing in the parasites. He had also offered to send a customs inspector with the shipment when it arrived to the insect house, where it might be opened without danger to the parasites.

THE BANANA QUESTIONS.

J. F. Brown of the agricultural committee stated that he had talked over the letter of inquiry relative to the banana industry with Mr. Dole. They had come to the conclusion that it would be best to get together such information about the banana industry as might be obtained, and to prepare a letter for submission to the board. Mr. Brown said that he couldn't see anything in the query which couldn't properly be answered and he didn't believe there was anything to the letter of inquiry, unless it was that lots of hard work would be needed to dig out the desired information. Mr. Giffard suggested that a general reply be sent, as is sent by the Planters' Association in response to letters of inquiry. Mr. Brown said that he believed the best way was to answer such letters in order to encourage possible settlers. He finally promised to bring to the next meeting a draft of the letter for editing by the board.

Mr. Giffard said that he had had a talk with Mr. Macfarlane in which the latter had stated his intention of sending to the Board of Agriculture rooms, the exhibit of fruits and vegetables prepared for the fair. Governor Carter had consented to the proposed disposition of the display and Mr. Giffard thought there would be no objection to receiving the exhibit when the formal offer should be made. The exhibit is to be placed in the display room at the board headquarters.

A report was received from Forester Hosmer of the work in the Nuuanu forestry and at the nursery for the week. Mr. Hosmer, during the week, inspected the forests about the Honolulu plantation. W. M. Giffard, A. W. Carter, J. F. Brown and C. S. Holloway were in attendance at the meeting.

THE STRIKE ADJUSTED

Waipahu Matters Are Now Settling Down.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A settlement of the strike difficulty was reached last evening through the efforts of A. K. Ozawa and T. Ishikawa, the executive officers of the Central Japanese League, who returned from Waipahu last evening. The resignation of Head Luna Patterson cleared the way. This was the principal demand of the strikers and they carried their point. Whatever minor demands are in rebeyance are left with Manager Ahrens for future adjustment.

After conferring with the strikers yesterday afternoon and going over the entire situation, the strikers signified their intention of returning to duty this morning. Whatever misunderstandings have existed between the laborers and the plantation heretofore, are wiped away by the settlement. Mr. Ozawa said last evening:

"Now that Head Luna Patterson is out, the laborers have no grievance whatever against Manager Ahrens. Furthermore, we, as the executive officers of the League want to state that Manager Ahrens has been most liberal in his concessions, and has done all he could to meet the situation, consistent with his position as manager. As long as the demands were within reason he was willing to make concessions. Manager Ahrens' attitude throughout was favorable and the laborers are satisfied with his treatment."

"The result of the whole matter is that the laborers have agreed to go to work perfectly satisfied with the adjustment."

Lieut. Leslie and the ten mounted police who have been on duty at the plantation since Monday returned to the city last evening on the 7:40 o'clock train.

ALMOST A CLASH.

Almost a clash resulted at Waipahu plantation on Tuesday night between two of the lunas and the striking Japanese laborers. But for the presence of Lieut. Leslie and his squad of mounted police there might have been a serious outcome.

From the report received yesterday by High Sheriff Brown two of the lunas imbibed too freely of the flowing bowl, and then organized themselves as avenging angels. One got a revolver and the other a rifle. They started down the road toward the stores where the striking Japanese have been holding meetings since the commencement of the strike. Had they reached the crowd, which fluctuates in numbers from a few hundreds to nearly 1200 of the little brown men, a tragedy would probably have resulted, as the laborers are not in a mood to be trifled with.

The movements of the two men were observed and reported to Lieut. Leslie. A squad was dispatched at once to overtake them and the pair were disarmed and removed to a place of safety.

Yesterday the plantation wagon which also carries the United States mails, was blocked on the road by Japanese and Lieut. Leslie's men promptly opened a passageway for the vehicle.

Wireless From Coast to Hawaii.

VALLEJO, April 23.—Vallejo is to be the great central station of the Pacific Coast for the United States government wireless telegraph operations. At first, connection will be made with Mare Island, and later with a station to be erected in addition to the works at present on the Farallone Islands. After that greater distances will be tried until the Hawaiian Islands are reached, and as much further as vibrations will reach successfully.

On Friday afternoon the Mare Island station was connected up and the instruments worked without hitch, much to the satisfaction of Lieutenant Sweet, who recently came here from Washington especially to supervise the completion of this station.

It is expected that Mare Island will be ready for work some time next week, and more distant stations very soon thereafter. The work has been completed in a very quiet manner, and the progress has just become known.

There were steady drizzle during April according to the monthly weather report.

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EIGHT MEN TO HOLD ON

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the executive session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the following named were the eight sanitary inspectors selected to be retained under the reduction of the force from twelve men:

John Vivichaves, T. W. Carroll, J. F. Vischer, F. R. Nugent, Paul Smith, J. S. Fox, J. E. Durao and W. E. Hall.

The choice was made according to seniority in dates of commissions. This mode of selection was strongly opposed by Attorney General Andrews and John C. Lane. It was ratified, however, by a vote after the meeting was declared again open.

Another matter considered in executive session was the question of retaining the offices of Milk Inspector and Meat Inspector. It was decided that the services of the Milk Inspector should be retained for the present. As to the Meat Inspector, President Pickens was authorized to discuss the duties of the office with that officer and report to the board.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 6

RUSSIAN NEWS-GIVING.

The truth is gradually coming out about the battle of the Yalu. This is how the Russians assisted the world to a comprehension of the news:

LIAOYANG, April 27.—The Japanese have forced the passage of the Yalu near Tchongdion.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—It is believed that one of the Japanese columns crossing the Yalu sustained heavy loss. The Japanese tried to cross in six or seven places and succeeded in but one.

LIAOYANG, April 28.—During the night the Japanese attacked the Manchurian village of Lizama and were repulsed with heavy loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that no information has been received of a serious engagement on the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—There is no confirmation of the news of a battle on the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potienki where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The authorities declare that the Japanese had 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle of the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—It is admitted here that the Japanese captured twenty-seven guns from the Russian forces in the engagement along the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Emperor is deeply grieved over the reverses of his army on the Yalu river. Gen. Kuropatkin reports the loss of nearly 4000 men. Gen. Zassalitch is blamed, etc.

A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

A letter printed elsewhere in these columns from the director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, calls attention to a great bureau of trade expansion of which Honolulu, for its own good, should know more. The Commercial Museum, which is under the control of the leading business men of Philadelphia and of which the Governor of Pennsylvania is ex-officio a trustee, maintains collections and exhibits of the raw products and trade samples of the world. The raw products illustrate the material already used or that may be employed in manufactures and the arts; and the trade samples of manufactured articles, show the patterns, grades and styles of goods most popular in the principal foreign markets. The trade literature of the world is gathered in the library, containing hundreds of trade and technical journals, shipping, statistical and market reports and works of a special and technical nature. There are also trade directories. Reports upon the needs of foreign markets and the openings for American goods, with data, together with the lists of important foreign merchants and manufacturers are accessible.

If Hawaii were to take full advantage of the free facilities for advertising which the Museum offers, it would be possible for any inquiring person, at any time, to go there and see samples of all our products, the literature of the plantations, the statistics of commerce, the data collected by the agricultural board and the local experiment stations, etc. In these respects the Museum is a perpetual World's Fair, attended by people who are there for business and costing the contributors to the display little or nothing.

Hawaii has a keen interest in the trust issue as it is a victim of one of the most remorseless trusts of the American brotherhood. It is compelled, unless it wants to take the chances of battle with the allied sugar magnates, to sell its staple product to them at a price which they have the power to fix. The trust takes the crop at its own figure and leaves the Hawaiian planter just enough margin to keep him hopeful of better times to come, while the mainland octopus swallows the profits. A presidential campaign issue against such trusts ought, therefore, to help Hawaii, and should inspire our patriotic delegates to work hard for an aggressive platform.

The Hawaiian will not make any man for President who is the champion of the trust. The Hawaiian will not make any man for President who is the champion of the trust. The Hawaiian will not make any man for President who is the champion of the trust.

THE DEVELOPING CAMPAIGN.

The Russians take a great deal for granted when they say that the Japanese will follow them into the mountains which lie between the Yalu river and the railroad and accept battle on their own ground. Assuming that the Japanese care to invade Manchuria at all, the way is open for them to flank the forces now entrenched in the mountains and send them flying helter-skelter towards Mukden without firing a shot. A glance at the map will show that the landing of a Japanese army anywhere above Port Arthur—a thing that ought to be easily done under the guns of Togo's fleet—would put the Japanese on both sides of the mountains with Kuropatkin's advance divisions in between. Common prudence would then impel a Russian retreat unless the Czar's forces opposing the Japanese could muster overwhelming numbers.

There are indications that the Japanese will do something on the Liaotung peninsula before long. Their second army of invasion has been mobilizing for weeks past and has not started anywhere as yet. There are troops enough in Korea to attend to the Yalu campaign, leaving a fresh army, 100,000 strong, free to act in another direction. In late dispatches the Japanese spoke of the possibility of starving out the Port Arthur garrison. To do so they would have to cut it off from communication with the North, which means the landing of a large enough army to besiege the place and at the same time to stand off or repulse a Russian relief force marching southward. Such strategy would be very likely, as we say, to compel the Russians in the mountains to get out and join the main body, leaving the way clear for the Japanese forces now on the Yalu to advance to the railroad if so desired. A parallel instance appears in the history of the Turkish defence of Plevna in the war with Russia in 1877-78. The Czar's army could not dislodge the Turks until Todleben came out of his retirement and showed them how to threaten the place by sending another army to another point. Once this movement had been made the Turks got out of Plevna in a hurry.

One thing is sure: the Japanese will not walk into the trap which the Russians have prepared and advertised. They will not follow the plan of campaign which the enemy has drawn up for them. In originality of design, in shrewdness and cunning and in vigor of execution the Japanese generals ask no odds of any other in the world. Come what may they know precisely what they are about. While Kuropatkin fumes and talks they are silently working out their plans; and as soon as Togo seals up Port Arthur so that not even the torpedo boats of the enemy can get out to harass Japanese transports, something will be done to test the strength of the main Russian army. If the opposing forces meet the shock will be heard round the world.

NO DUAL LANGUAGE.

If Congress wants to "develop Hawaii along traditional American lines," it will not only reject bills establishing the dual language privilege in the Territorial Legislature but it will strengthen the provision in the Organic Act requiring that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be in English.

No man can be an American in more than a perfunctory way until he knows and reads the language in which the ideas, aspirations, beliefs and principles of Americanism are expressed. He remains a foreigner so long as he adheres to an alien speech. As an American legislator he must know English to be competent; as an American citizen he must know it to be patriotic. To permit the use of two languages in the Legislature of Hawaii would be to perpetuate an alien spirit there and make the process of Americanizing the Polynesian citizens here that much more difficult.

The Americans of Hawaii call upon Congress to assist in giving the voters of this group the common language which will unite them, not the dual language which will divide them and perpetuate race prejudices.

Read in the light of the Russian admissions about the losses on the Yalu, the following extract from the official newspaper at Port Arthur is worthy of a place among the humor of the war:

The soldiers of Russia, in their adamant firmness, regard with contempt the fighting power of the Japanese army.

"The Russian soldier has already said so. 'Is it possible to wage war against the soldier of Japan at all?' asks the soldier of Russia. 'I will dry the soldier of Japan on my bayonet and send him home in a letter!'

"In this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression.

"We did not wish war. We did not even contemplate the possibility of war with such a foe as Japan. But now that war has begun, it can end only with an awful punishment of the guilty ones responsible."

The remnants of the old Royal family here will doubtless find that the decision of the court, affirming the right of retainers to collect wages, is a blessing in disguise. All of them, particularly the ex-Queen, feel compelled, for old times' sake, to support a horde of lazy camp-followers who ought to be out earning an honest living. Now that these people are endowed with the right to collect wages as well as enjoy food and shelter, their chiefs, in sheer self-defence, will be likely to let them go. I think, who is now kept poor by abuse of his bounty, could then have enough to enable him to live without pecuniary vexation.

The more strenuous the more haughty and the better chance for lower wages is a most encouraging sign that we are on a most successful course as a people.

The Hawaiian will not make any man for President who is the champion of the trust. The Hawaiian will not make any man for President who is the champion of the trust. The Hawaiian will not make any man for President who is the champion of the trust.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The rapidly growing share of the United States in the commerce of Japan is illustrated by a statement just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. This statement is compiled from an official document of the Japanese Government, just received, entitled "Financial and Economical Annual of Japan." It shows the commerce of Japan with the principal countries of the world for a long term of years, ending with 1902, while from another document, just received, the Bureau is able to obtain figures of the commerce of Japan with the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and India for the calendar year 1903.

These tables show that the United States is the largest customer of Japan. The value of exports from Japan to her most important customers in 1902 was: To Germany, 4,737,000 yen (yen=44.5 cents); Italy, 13,287,000 yen; Great Britain, 17,346,000 yen; Hongkong, 25,876,000 yen; France, 27,283,000 yen; China, 46,839,000 yen, and to the United States, 80,233,000 yen. Thus the United States takes as much of the products of Japan as all of Europe and nearly twice as much as China, Japan's second largest customer.

In imports the United States stood second in 1902, and at the end of 1902 was but \$1,227,000 below Great Britain, which still holds the lead. For 1903, the latest year for which the import figures of Japan are available with reference to all countries, the imports from leading countries, stated in the order of magnitude, were: From British India, 50,977,000 yen; from Great Britain, 50,364,000 yen; from the United States, 48,653,000 yen; China, 46,591,000 yen; Germany, 25,813,000 yen, and from France, 4,746,000 yen. In 1903 the imports from the four principal countries were: From India, 70,995,000 yen; from Great Britain, 48,737,000 yen; from the United States, 46,273,000 yen, and from China, 45,458,000 yen.

The feature of this official statement which is of especial interest in its relation to the growth of American exports to Japan is the fact that the United States has made much more rapid gains in the imports of Japan than any of her principal rivals. Comparing conditions in 1902 with those of 1890, for example, the United States shows a gain from 6,874,000 yen in 1890 to 48,653,000 in 1902, while the figures of imports from Great Britain are, in 1890, 26,619,000, and in 1902, 50,364,000 yen; from Germany, in 1890, 6,857,000 yen, and in 1902, 25,813,000 yen; from China, in 1890, 8,850,000 yen, and in 1902, 46,591,000 yen, and from British India, in 1890, 8,511,000 yen, and in 1902, 50,977,000 yen.

Considering only the five principal countries from which Japan's chief imports are obtained the United States has made much greater gains than any of the others. It will also be seen from these figures that the chief rivalry for the classes of merchandise for which the United States is seeking a market in Japan is between the United States and the United Kingdom, the class of goods imported into Japan from China being chiefly noncompetitive so far as relates to the United States, while in the case of India the sole competitive article is cotton, of which Japan takes freely from India in years of large supplies in that country, owing to the fact that prices of Indian cotton are lower than those of cotton from the United States.

LUNAS AND LABORERS.

It will be a good thing hereafter for plantation lunas to remember that they are not dealing with laborers of a servile and inferior race but with the sturdy and self-respecting subjects of a power which means to assert itself in the world as the equal of any other.

The class of men used as lunas is not credited with coolness of judgment, kindness of disposition, evenness of temper or with moral poise; and by leaving to it the control of large bodies of high-spirited Japanese, very grave chances are taken, not only of trouble on the plantations but of embarrassment for the United States government.

The risk is the greater because of the trend of the war in the Far East. The Japanese are getting more self-confidence; they are losing their superstitions about white men; they are beginning to realize that even in the Hawaiian cane-fields they have rights.

If treated well, they will stay here because they are poor and need work. But it will be hard to keep them if badly governed, and they will not be tractable in the meantime. It seems to this paper that the greater the care which plantation managers exercise over the choice and conduct of lunas in future, the better for their estates.

The Star is correct in its statement that losses of the franchise follow certain convictions in the Federal court. It is the conviction and not the degree of sentence imposed under it which determines the forfeiture of civil rights. Neither Meheula nor Testa can vote or hold office again unless pardoned by the President; and the publicly disloyal utterances of one of these men would probably make it impossible for him, even if the nature of his offence invited leniency, to obtain such a pardon.

If the Japanese have finally sealed up Port Arthur, the Baltic fleet may as well stay at home.

UNCONFIRMED RUMORS.

The usual "unconfirmed rumor" of Russian success, follows the definite news of Japanese victory. Habitually since this war began, the Russians have tried to take the edge off their humiliation by claiming subsequent advantages. They have come in strong on "unconfirmed rumors," though such claims as they have made, if true, would have been heralded by joyous official bulletins, not by the gossip of the clubs.

For example: Soon after the initial Japanese triumph, when the Retvizan, Tsarevitch and other ships of war were put out of commission, Russia published an "unconfirmed rumor" to the effect that 12,000 Japanese, in attempting to land near Port Arthur, had been repulsed and that the Cossacks had sabred 400 Japanese near Dalny. It also claimed to have bombarded Hakodate. Neither story was true.

After Togo's second bombardment of Port Arthur, when he sunk hulks to bar the entrance to the port and was supposed to have sealed it, the Russians put forth the claim that they had destroyed four Japanese battleships. They did this to "save their face" and to depress the Japanese. In point of fact they had not sunk a Japanese vessel of any kind.

A subsequent attempt to seal the harbor and a coincident advance of the Japanese towards the Yalu, lowered Russian prestige again. Upon this, St. Petersburg let loose another "unconfirmed rumor" that 12,000 Japanese—always 12,000—had attempted to land west of the Yalu and been driven back to their ships with great loss. There was nothing in it.

Still the game of humbug goes on. This time an effort is being made to make people forget the Zassalitch defeat in the "unconfirmed rumor" that the Japanese have been repulsed at Kiu-lan-Cheng with a loss of 10,000. A victory like that could not be carried fast enough to St. Petersburg by the official telegraph nor got to the people soon enough by the official bulletins and yet the world is expected to believe that after it all happened the news was permitted to circulate only as an "unconfirmed rumor" on the boulevards.

A CHANCE FOR CARTER.

The administration of Governor Carter has a chance to distinguish itself by making Hawaii an American Territory in racial fact as well as in political status. Hawaii is American now, legally speaking and in its form of administration; but a Territory in which men of American birth and ancestry are fewer than either Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians or Portuguese and are becoming fewer all the time, is hardly American enough to satisfy the policy of a nation which, as its President says, insists upon our development along "traditional American lines."

To make Hawaii American its national population must be increased by the introduction of as many citizens from the mainland as can make a living on its soil. In other words the public land must be divided up between bona-fide settlers of the class that is making a success at Wahaiwa—not left around to be picked up by local speculators or by those inveterate foes of development, the grazing classes. We have an immense public domain, much of which is idle and much devoted to grazing in the ratio of five acres to a cow. There ought to be 10,000 white families occupying it in small tracts and raising pineapples, sisal, bananas, fruit, vanilla, tobacco, dairy products, pork, poultry and their own food. Such families would not be hard to get. They are bombarding the authorities for land data and getting no encouragement. They are told that there is plenty of land but that it isn't ready for them. Nor are there any signs of preparing to get it ready. Land matters are left standing where they have stood for years and the country is getting more and more Orientalized. It is time for a change.

The opportunity is before Governor Carter to bring this change about and make his name memorable as the builder of an American commonwealth.

Pitz-wo or Pitz-ze-Wo, as the place used to be called, is a light in the Liao-tung coast line above Dalny where the Japanese second army landed in 1894 for the attack on Port Arthur. The Russians report that a Japanese squadron, conveying transports, is off there now. It is quite probable that the land operations against Port Arthur, the Liao-tung railroad and the Russian position in the mountains west of the Yalu are now beginning.

Somebody had the kinua arrived at Hilo with the Sunday Advertiser that Judge Little filed to Honolulu that he had withdrawn from the judicial race in favor of H. L. How. If he has actually withdrawn it is the statement of the Judge is not a fair one to give for his reputation with the public for his withdrawal will only be his own fault.

Attorney Hoon of Hilo yesterday sent out a call of notice to the public from the Hilo court of the fact that the Hilo court is now in session and that the Hilo court is now in session and that the Hilo court is now in session.

PRINCESS IN A COLLISION

Kawanakaoa Carriage Smashes Into Turk Rig.

The Princess David Kawanakaoa was thrown from her carriage while on her way to the Opera House last evening. The accident was due to a collision between the Kawanakaoa equipage and a light rig driven by Mrs. Frank Turk. The mishap took place on King street opposite the Rapid Transit switch below Piliol street. Mrs. Turk was driving towards Waikiki and the Kawanakaoa carriage was coming into town. A passing electric car evidently disconcerted the driver of the lighter rig and the horses attached to both vehicles collided, the Turk buggy being almost thrown under the noofs of the Princess's horses. While the frightened animals were prancing and rearing Princess Kawanakaoa jumped from her seat in the carriage and was thrown heavily to the ground. She was assisted to her feet by passengers from the street car and seemed to be uninjured. Prince David and Miss Campbell, who were also occupants of the carriage, alighted safely, and Mrs. Turk also got out of her rig without injury.

A dozen gentlemen in evening clothes who were on the car came to the rescue and held the frightened horses while they were disentangled from the broken harness. One of the Kawanakaoa horses was thrown to the ground and was slightly bruised. The shafts on the Turk buggy were broken, and the box and wheels were also damaged. No one seemed quite certain as to who was to blame for the accident. Prince David told Mrs. Turk that she should have turned to the right and Mrs. Turk said the Prince's coachman was on the wrong side of the street.

After the accident, which occurred about 8 o'clock, Prince David's party proceeded to the theater.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)
Governor Carter yesterday signed the charter, beautifully engrossed for the purpose, of the Hawaiian Chinese Club.

The police rounded up about seventy-five Chinese gamblers in Chinatown last night, nearly all putting up \$10 bail apiece.

W. E. Shaw, at 1104 Keaumoku street, has some very choice White Leghorn eggs for sale. Price, \$2.00 per dozen.

The Alexander Young Hotel is now conducted entirely on the European plan, this system having gone into effect yesterday.
Commissioner Judd was engaged yesterday in hearing Japanese cases of peonage, woman slavery and traffic, etc., continuing a number of cases until today.

William Haywood, representative in Washington of the Hawaiian Planters' Association and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, is seriously ill at the national capital.

The Government band played Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and others off last night at the departure of the steamer W. G. Hall for Kauai.

Dr. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, has rejected a flagpole imported from the Sound for the Quarantine Station, because it lacked eight feet of the one hundred in length required by the specifications. It is a pretty stick withal.

Amama, who absconded after embezzling between \$1000 and \$2000 from local agency of the Gregg Company of Chicago, was reported yesterday by the immigration officers and placed in custody for return to Honolulu.

High Sheriff Brown yesterday began enforcing the cuts in salaries required by the Legislature. There is a reduction in the number of officers, as well as a reduction in salaries. About a dozen officers, including specials, have been dropped from the rolls. Officers who receive less than \$100 will have \$5 taken from their salaries, and those over \$100, will be docked \$10 to meet the cut.

High Sheriff Brown has been notified of the suicide at Punahoa, Maui, of a Japanese woman by hanging.

Anum, a Chinese storekeeper, was fined twenty dollars by Judge Lindsay yesterday for offering bad pork for sale.

W. R. Scott, in custody on other account, was summoned before the grand jury yesterday to testify about the alleged robbery of a watch and other property for himself.

Efforts are being made through the cable to arrange for Judge Kessell's taking the oath of office forthwith, so that he may assume a jury by the approaching Maui term.

Attorney Hoon of Hilo yesterday sent out a call of notice to the public from the Hilo court of the fact that the Hilo court is now in session and that the Hilo court is now in session.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable Merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 5, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	805
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	.....	20 1/2
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	10	.....	10 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100	.....	48
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	110
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	110
Kahuku	500,000	100	.....	10
Kohala	500,000	20	.....	18
Kohala Plant. Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	.....	18
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	40
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	80
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	100	.....	87 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	.....	80
Olohai	150,000	100	.....	80
Panama Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	80
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	80
Pala	150,000	100	.....	150
Peepee	750,000	100	.....	150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	72 1/2
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	275
Waialua	700,000	100	.....	180
Waianae	250,000	100	.....	180
STEAMSHIP CO'S.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	102 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	82
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	82
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	75
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	14
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	97 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plant., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Agri. Co., 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahuku 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Eleven hundred Oloai, \$5; 6 Pioneer, \$72.50.

DUCKS ARE DENOUNCED

Must Be Removed Within Three Months.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

President L. E. Pinkham, Attorney General Andrews, Dr. C. B. Cooper, John C. Lane, Dr. W. H. Mays and Fred. C. Smith constituted the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, with C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, in attendance.

MEMORANDUM OF PRESIDENT.

The following memorandum of matters for consideration was submitted by the president:

Wednesday, May 4, 1904.

To the Members of the Board of Health.

The Executive, by and with the advice of the heads of the departments, owing to the even more stringent condition of the Territorial finances than anticipated, has directed the economies enacted by the recent Legislature to be put in force at once, dating from May 1st.

The Government physicians have been notified and all salaries employees, except the sanitary inspectors and a few instances where a few days more will be required to determine the best course.

The reduction in numbers of the sanitary inspectors leads to a delicate situation. Owing to the depressed state of affairs it is a hardship on any individual to lose his position. After much reflection I have concluded to recommend the Board to retain the eight sanitary inspectors in the order of their seniority of appointment as disclosed by the records.

It is necessary to invite you to discuss the duties of the Food Commissioner and Milk Inspector.

In the matter of inspectors for the markets of the Inter-Island Live Fish and Cold Storage Co. I recommend that although the inspector must be privately paid, he be appointed by the Board and his salary be collected and paid through the Board. I also recommend this course be taken with all inspectors privately paid.

It appears that during the month of April there were three hundred and sixty-six (366) cases treated at the Dispensary and sixty-two (62) outside calls. No further proof is required as to the necessity for this work.

It is estimated \$125 dollars a month will be required for the carrying on of this work until July 1st, 1905. It would seem to me an appeal for voluntary contributions for this fund by a public notice signed by the physicians tendering their free services would be the proper procedure to secure the funds.

It would seem the newspapers would give the notice prominence and continue it for a time and receive contributions for this object.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. E. PINKHAM,

President, Board of Health.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The president announced the following standing committees of the Board:

Kalili Receiving Station—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Kaplanian Girls' Home—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. John C. Lane.

Insane Asylum—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, ex-officio.

Molokai—Whole Board.

Government Dispensary—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. John C. Lane.

Office and Morgue—Attorney-General Andrews, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Kewalo and Kakaako—Dr. W. H. Mays, Attorney-General Andrews, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Petitions—Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. John C. Lane.

New Regulations—Attorney-General Andrews, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. John C. Lane.

Quarantine, Fumigating and Disinfecting—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Finances and Expenditures—Mr. F. C. Smith, Attorney-General Andrews, Revision of Rules and Regulations—Mr. John C. Lane, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. F. C. Smith, Attorney-General Andrews.

Government Physicians and Reports.—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Hospitals—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Cemeteries—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Attorney-General Andrews.

Duck Ranches—Mr. John C. Lane, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Pig Pens—Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

"Inspectors to be retained" was the next item on the order of business.

Mr. Andrews moved that the matter be considered later in executive session.

Mr. Smith stated that, after the last previous executive session for considering similar business, one of the persons discussed arrived to him at a football game everything that was said about the retention of the sanitary inspectors.

The motion carried notwithstanding the fact that the Board had a professional opinion in favor of the retention of the sanitary inspectors, and that the effects of the

Board being admitted to the deliberations.

CUT SALARIES ACCEPTED.

President Pinkham reported that the clerks in the Board's office had been notified of the reduction in their salaries and had accepted the situation. There was therefore nothing to be done on that subject.

Something about the Food Commissioner and Milk Inspector on the order of business was referred to the executive session.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES.

The president brought up the matter of supply of medicines to outside district physicians, saying several small requisitions had been received. He had held a slight conversation with the Governor on the subject, but nothing was settled. There was still quite a small stock of medicines in the dispensary.

Dr. Cooper suggested that the country physicians should be written to, answering their applications, and informed that there was no appropriation for medicines, also recommending a public subscription in each district to provide for medicines. This was what was being done in Honolulu. There was agreement to the suggestion.

DUCK RANCHES CONDEMNED.

After many weeks the committee on complaints about duck ranches presented the following report:

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 4, 1904.

L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President, Board of Health.

Sir: Your committee to whom was referred the complaint of certain residents along the Ala Moana road beg leave to report as follows:

The majority of the duck ranches in the Waikiki district drain through ponds either into the Pinao stream or into a stream which runs makai and discharges into the sea, by the wooden bridge on the Ala Moana road. Both of these streams are very sluggish and contain quite a little vegetation.

In the Waikiki district there are fifty-one duck ranches, with approximately 10,250 ducks, and it can be easily seen that there will be a large amount of filth from such a number of ducks. This filth after contaminating the ponds and streams is gradually washed down upon the beach at Waikiki or into the lagoon mauka of the Ala Moana road.

Your committee also found that it was the custom of some of the duck owners to drive their ducks to the beach along the Ala Moana road and allow them to feed at low tide.

Having found upon investigation that the complaint of the residents along the Ala Moana road was justifiable your committee took up the question of how to remedy the same.

We would recommend that permits to keep ducks be issued to those having duck ranches mauka of the Waikiki road, also makai of that road and Waikiki of the Kalia road, only upon condition that the owners put their places in sanitary condition, by cleaning their ponds and yards, putting in gates that will allow a free flow of water in and out of the ponds and that the number of ducks they be allowed to keep shall not exceed one duck to every 100 square feet of land and water.

They would further recommend that the lagoon mauka of the Ala Moana road and Ewa of the Pinao stream be condemned as a nuisance and a danger to the public health and the parties owning or leasing the same be ordered to either fill it up or drain it. Further, that no permit to keep ducks be granted to Al Chew and Lee Sue and that they be given 90 days in which to dispose of their ducks.

Your committee, while investigating the conditions at Waikiki and Kalia, had their attention called to a number of duck ponds off Sheridan street, and an examination was made of these. All of these ponds were found to be in a very insanitary condition and your committee would strongly recommend that the same be condemned and that the parties raising ducks in these ponds be given 90 days in which to dispose of the same.

They would also recommend that the parties who have been in the habit of feeding their ducks along the Ala Moana beach be notified to discontinue the same.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. LANE,

Chairman.

W. H. MAYS.

On motion of Dr. Cooper the report was accepted and the committee's recommendations directed to be put in force.

SETTLEMENT AFFAIRS.

J. D. McVeigh, Superintendent of Settlement, sent in various reports.

When the word for economy was given, he withheld the rations commutation money to the amount of \$2800, and placed the allowance on the basis of \$10 a year as before the 1903 session of the Legislature. His action was approved.

In the matter of the 25th. ration of palat for each leper prescribed by the Legislature of 1903, Mr. McVeigh reported that to meet the reduced appropriations the ration would have to be reduced. Whenever authority was received the contractors would be notified to furnish the article in 21b. bundles. It was voted to adopt the plan.

Dr. A. Mouritz reported on a medical examination he had made at Kamalo. His report was accepted.

W. O. Smith reported the sale of a house, for which he had been agent, at the Settlement. Its original cost was \$1185 and it had been sold to the German Benevolent Society for \$750, that body to use the house subject to the regulations of the Board.

PRIVILEGES ASKED.

Rev. M. E. Ruys wrote to the Board for permission to the people under his pastoral charge to make burials in lot No. 2 of the Pinao cemetery. He stated that the Board had denied them last year, but had since changed their mind. He stated that he had since changed their mind. He stated that he had since changed their mind.

SOME NEW STEAMERS

Another Project to Benefit This Port.

Honolulu is to get another new steamship line, this time from Tacoma, according to the San Francisco Examiner. The Examiner says:

L. P. Hardman of London, an official of a banking house which is to furnish a great deal of money to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Charles M. Hays for the extension of their Grand Trunk Railroad overland across the Dominion of Canada to Port Simpson, British Columbia, is a guest at the St. Francis Hotel.

Pending the completion of this new line the Grand Trunk is to put on a line of steamers between Tacoma and Honolulu, Fiji Island, New Zealand and Australia. The new line will have three steamers. In order to reach Tacoma from its western terminus, the Grand Trunk has made a traffic agreement with the Northern Pacific. R. A. Alley, who is arranging for the steamer line, will join Mr. Hardman here in a day or two, the latter in the meantime going south on a flying trip.

"The Grand Trunk's western extension will be known as the Grand Trunk Pacific," said Mr. Hardman in an interview yesterday. "The new overland line will be 1,500 miles shorter from Montreal to Yokohama than the route from New York by way of San Francisco. It will also be 500 miles shorter than the Canadian Pacific route to Victoria."

"The new line will control the rapidly growing business of the Yukon territory. At present that traffic all goes either by Vancouver, Seattle or the southern coast towns. The new line when finished will shorten the distance by rail by 1,000 miles."

"The road will practically follow the surveys originally made by the Canadian Government at a cost of \$3,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific. Owing to a change of government, this route was abandoned and the Canadian Pacific was built further to the south through a less desirable country."

BLACK MILK LIST SMALL IN APRIL

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner and Analyst, in his report of the work done in his division of the Board of Health during the month of April, says that sixty-nine milk samples were examined. Four of the Milk Inspector's samples were found below standard. They were obtained from A. Fernandes, John Freitas and Japanese drivers, respectively, for H. Bell and H. Davis. No adulteration was found in nine samples of milk, one sample of cream and one of skimmed milk examined by request. Of two samples taken at a dairy, one is "of interest in being the only sample of known purity, so far examined, which has gone below the legal standard of eleven and one-half per cent total solids."

On account of removal from the Kapuniwa building to the new quarters in the Free Dispensary building, the examination of foods other than milk was discontinued during the month.

Local Attorney Arrested.

Deputy Marshal Frank Winter yesterday placed under arrest, Thomas I. Dillon, the attorney, on a warrant issued from the Federal court which charges him with embezzlement. The warrant was issued on the allegation that the attorney as a trustee in a Japanese bankruptcy case misused the funds received, which amounted to about \$750.

The matter was held in abeyance on Tuesday evening, at which time Mr. Dillon was acquainted with the possibility of arrest. He was given until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to come into court with the funds. This he failed to do and his arrest followed. He was taken to Oahu Prison and consigned to the custody of Warden Henry.

Dillon was taken before Commissioner Judd yesterday and his preliminary hearing set for May 7th. Bond was fixed in the amount of \$2,000. The bankruptcy estate in which the alleged shortage occurred is that of K. Kaji.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

It was mentioned that the trustees, follow, etc. would be notified to furnish the article in 21b. bundles. It was voted to adopt the plan. Dr. A. Mouritz reported on a medical examination he had made at Kamalo. His report was accepted. W. O. Smith reported the sale of a house, for which he had been agent, at the Settlement. Its original cost was \$1185 and it had been sold to the German Benevolent Society for \$750, that body to use the house subject to the regulations of the Board.

NEW TRIAL IS STARTED

Axtell's Damage Claim Against Hendricks.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The suit for \$10,000 damages on account of malicious prosecution, brought by J. C. Axtell against H. E. Hendricks, came on for a new trial before Judge Gear at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the first trial a jury found damages of \$5000 for the plaintiff, but Judge Robinson set the verdict aside and granted a motion for a new trial on the ground that the amount was excessive. W. L. Stanley and C. C. Bittling are attorneys for the plaintiff, while A. G. M. Robertson appears for the defendant.

There was little trouble in obtaining a jury notwithstanding the publicity given the case at the first trial. Jurors who had read about the trial did not remember enough to give them fixed impressions. F. J. Dutra was let off because he felt so friendly to both Axtell and Hendricks that he did not wish to serve on the jury. John A. McCandless was excused by consent on his statement that he had a financial interest in one of the parties. Mr. Robertson challenged two jurors, after which both sides were satisfied with the following named twelve:

B. F. Vickers, Douglas Kaona, Sam Nowlin, F. H. Armstrong, E. B. Clark, J. J. Sullivan, H. A. Parmelee, J. J. Egan, E. R. Biven, Jas. Brown, Jas. Armstrong and Emil A. Berndt.

JONES TRIAL FAR OFF.

After a strongly argued contest, Judge De Bolt yesterday granted the motion of the defense to continue the case of Edward M. Jones, indicted for murder in the first degree, until the January, 1905, term of the First Circuit Court. The attempt at a trial last January term failed through lack of jurors out of this year's jury list who could pass examination for cause when challenges were exhausted. As there are about 70 men disqualified on the 1904 list, Judge De Bolt from the first seemed to despair of the success of another effort to obtain a jury this year. Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Peters both contended for setting the case for trial at this term, while A. G. M. Robertson argued for the motion to continue it.

JAPANESE ACQUITTED.

Tokuwaga was placed on trial before Judge De Bolt for assault and battery with a weapon. W. S. Fleming and W. T. Rawlins appeared for the prosecution; R. B. Anderson for the defendant. The following jurors were accepted by both sides as drawn: James Blacknell, H. C. Austin, Willard E. Brown, P. Lishman, C. J. Ludwigsen, C. J. Falk, J. R. Galt, G. Keolohapua, John Kidwell, Chas. H. Bellina, Josias Andrade and Henry P. Kaohi. Both sides had rested at 11:55 a. m. In the afternoon a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

When Vivian Richardson was called to plead to five indictments for embezzlement of public moneys while he was clerk of Honolulu Water Works, Robertson & Wilder presented a demurrer, on which by consent argument was set for 9 a. m. on Saturday.

G. Harrison, defended by Henry Hogan, pleaded not guilty to indictment for assault with intent to commit murder. His trial was set for 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Kawamoto, indicted for an outrage, had his case continued by his attorney, C. A. Long, until today.

SHIP OTHELLO CASE.

The trial of Henry C. Worth, first mate of the ship Othello for assault with a pistol on a Japanese sailor on board that vessel off Honolulu harbor, had been set for second in order yesterday before Judge De Bolt. It was called after the trial of Tokunaga, but Assistant Attorney General Fleming moved for a continuance until Monday next. Affidavits in support of the motion by High Sheriff A. M. Brown and Miki, a Japanese officer in the police department, were presented which set forth that Kadoshita, a chief witness for the prosecution, was on the island of Molokai and could not be brought to Honolulu before Friday or Saturday. S. F. Chillingworth, attorney for the defendant, strongly opposed the motion, contending for an immediate trial. High Sheriff Brown was placed on the witness stand and testified that the absent witness had to be released from detention, because he was without any means of subsistence in Honolulu and at the time there was no fund for witnesses in criminal cases. He was material to the prosecution, having been an eyewitness of the occurrence on the ship. Judge De Bolt granted the continuance.

HUTCHINS WINS POINT.

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Frear and signed by the author and Justice Perry, with a short concurring opinion by Justice Galbraith, the motion of District Magistrate Thomas A. H. North, Hawaii, to quash a writ of certiorari, in which he is respondent, is denied and the writ of certiorari was set out to stay a writ of possession issued by the district magistrate in favor of Honolulu Estate, Ltd., and against John J. Hutchins, trustee of Honolulu Sugar Co. The decision holds that, under Act No. 128, relating to corporations, "corporation" does not include natural persons, and that the writ of possession issued by the district magistrate was null and void.

filing a supersedeas bond," also that when a magistrate passes upon an execution he acts judicially, and if he issues one without allowing the defendant the legal privileges just mentioned his action may be brought up for review by certiorari. Cathcart & Milverton for petitioner; Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for respondent.

CONDUCTOR BILLMAN'S WILL.

The late Leonidas Billman, conductor on the O. R. & L. Co.'s railway, willed all of his property to his legal heirs, naming Henry E. Cooper as executor of his will. The heirs mentioned in Mr. Cooper's petition for probate of the will are the father, mother, three brothers and two sisters of the testator living at Shelbyville, Indiana. Personally valued at \$3000 constitutes the estate, the items being \$1000 cash, 45 shares Waiakua Agricultural Co., 19 shares Maunaloa Sugar Co. and 20 shares Olan Sugar Co. The will was executed at the Queen's Hospital on April 18, 1904, the date of the testator's death, in presence of F. C. Smith and Dr. Chas. B. Cooper.

ADMITTED DEPRECIATION.

Judge Robinson granted the petition of Bruce Cartwright, trustee of the Queen Emma estate, to cancel a lease of land at Kalaokau, Waikiki, made to the late E. C. Macfarlane on October 29, 1899, for a term of ten years at an annual rental of \$800 and all taxes payable by the lessee. The further prayer of the petition was granted allowing the trustee to execute a new lease of the property at \$500 a year and taxes. In his petition the trustee had stated that, in his opinion, the rent reserved in the old lease was in excess of the rental value of the premises now, and that it would be to the advantage of the estate to cancel the lease and make a new one, he being informed that the premises could be leased to responsible tenants at a rental of \$500 a year and taxes, which he considered was a fair rental for the premises.

BREWER'S WHARF INJUNCTION.

Castle & Withington for the American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Co., a defendant in the Brewer's wharf injunction suit, will present a motion before Judge Robinson today that the temporary injunction suit be dissolved, on the grounds of insufficient facts and the lack of security for costs and damages. They will present another motion to require the plaintiff, John Lucas, to furnish security.

THE EHLERS ESTATE.

P. D. Kellett Jr. has filed a master's report on the eighth annual accounts of J. F. Hackfeld, guardian of Paul J. F. Ehlers and Heinrich W. Ehlers, minors. The first-named minor has come of age and is entitled to delivery of his estate, which consists of securities and cash valued at \$23,556.57. A balance of \$122.73 is due the guardian in last year's account with this minor. The master finds the accounts correct. Property belonging to Heinrich W. Ehlers, yet in his minority, is valued at \$24,487.45.

COURT NOTES.

W. R. Kaleoekokoi has filed his appearance and claim as a person entitled to the estate of Kauna, deceased, praying that he may be adjudged entitled thereto. Robert W. Breckons is his attorney.

Ida Tenney Castle, residing in San Francisco, has appointed George P. Castle her agent in this Territory under her application to have certain land brought under the provisions of the Land Registration Act.

Dr. W. S. Noblitt, a creditor, petitions that Charles F. Peterson may be appointed administrator of the estate of Polpe Kamua (w.), of Moanalua, deceased. The estate consists of a house and lot at Moanalua valued at \$500. There are six heirs, who are named, known to the petitioner.

The First Circuit Court grand jury will hold its adjourned session this morning.

GARNISHEE DISCHARGED.

Judge Robinson, after a two days' hearing, gave a decision discharging the garnishee in the suit of Ching Mon vs. Kwong Tung Cheong, defendant, and Yang Chu Kiam, garnishee. It was a suit for \$870.87 on sundry promissory notes and the garnishee was sued on the supposition that he owed the defendant some fire claim money. The evidence showed that he had disposed of the money before being served with summons. C. C. Bittling for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for garnishee.

Mrs. Eleanor L. Moore has secured a divorce in San Francisco from Thos. K. Moore who was a former resident of Honolulu.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is for babies and children who are thin and pale when they ought to be fat and ruddy; for men and women who are weak and delicate when they ought to be strong and hearty—for all who are not getting proper nourishment from their food.

Poor blood, thin body, open the door for disease. Scott's Emulsion bars the way. Makes the blood richer, produces healthy flesh and above all provides nourishment.

Avoid these so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod liver oil that are prepared for the taste only, contain none of the value of cod liver oil and which contain a large percentage of alcohol. Scott's Emulsion has been the reliable cod liver oil preparation for over a quarter of a century.

Scott's Emulsion is a simple food and is not a medicine. It is a food and is not a medicine. It is a food and is not a medicine.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

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(THE STANDARD AMMONIATED) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

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E. L. Luman, G. P. & T. A.



THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

FINEST STEAMER IN THE PACIFIC

The Union S. S. Company's new steamer Manuka, said to be the most handsomely fitted up vessel in the Pacific, is due here from Sydney instead of the Moana on June 1. She is described in a Victoria (B. C.) paper as follows:

Replacing the steamer Moana on the voyage she would make were she returning to this port from Sydney, the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, is putting on the handsome new steamer Manuka, recently built for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. This splendidly equipped steamer has not been in Australian waters more than three or four months. She was brought out from Dunbar on the Clyde, where she was built.

By advices from Australia received by the Aorangi it is announced that the Manuka will sail from Sydney on May 16th for this port.

A steamer of 4,500 tons burthen, 500 tons larger than the Moana, she has been superbly fitted in equipment, and finishes, as well as in superior accommodation. It is the proud claim of her owners, the Union Steamship Company, that their new steamer is the superior of everything on the Pacific ocean. She is somewhat smaller than the Empress liners of the C. P. R., but her interior fitting and passenger accommodation are said to surpass even those favorite vessels.

Every detail known to the modern shipbuilding art has been observed in the construction and fitting of the Manuka, and she is supposed to embody all that is desirable and perfect in passenger steamers. Mr. William Stitt, the general passenger agent of the Canadian-Australian line in Sydney, advertises the steamer as offering special inducements to tourists in the excellence of her accommodations and the roominess of her spacious promenade decks.

The Canadian-Australian line is making a big bid for tourist travel, and with the growth of the imperial sentiment the number of Britons who are desirous of seeing the great commonwealth of Australia and the Canadian Dominion, is constantly on the increase. The fact that a pleasant break may be made if desired, at Honolulu is an additional attraction to the tourist. Many United States tourists, too, who have made the trip to Honolulu avail themselves of the alternate route home and take passage to this port by the steamers of the Canadian line.

The Moana, which left over a month ago for Sydney, would have been here again in June had she continued on the run. According to advices received it is possible that the steamer will not return to these waters at all. She has been on the run for nearly two years, replacing the Warrimoo, which was returned to the Union Steamship Company, the owners of the vessels operated on the Canadian-Australian line.

GETTING MEN FOR THE NAVY

Business has been brisk at the recruiting office in the Naval Station for three or four days past. Two or three men are being signed for the naval service every day, and the applications keep coming in, though the Hawaiians seem a little shy about the federal service. Captain Niblack, who has charge of the recruiting station, said yesterday that there was no objection to taking Hawaiians, but that preference was being given to experienced men. Apprentices are not wanted, and the men being enlisted are seamen, mechanics and engineers. The recruits, when a sufficiently large number is obtained, will be turned over to some passing naval vessel or else sent to San Francisco.

Traffic on Long Cruise.

The revenue cutter Thetis, Captain Hamlet, sailed yesterday for Honolulu for a brief sojourn, in the course of which Captain Hamlet will investigate the feasibility of establishing a revenue cutter station in the islands and send his report to Washington. Upon leaving Hawaii the Thetis will go direct to Alaska to visit the missionary stations, returning here late in the summer—Chronicle, April 26.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR. Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the Banner-Pioneer, of Charleston, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of diphtheria. This remedy is used by the naval surgeon in this country as to America and Europe. I am a great admirer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have used them for many years."—Banner-Pioneer, Charleston, S. C., April 26.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS IS BOTTLED UP IN TOKIO

TOKIO, March 21, 1904.—In New York, the writer was one of the mistaken few who prophesied there would be no war. In Tokio, he is inclined to go further and protest that there is no war. He admits when he was in New York there was a war. War filled the front page of all the morning papers. In the afternoon editions its three letters, in sanguinary pink ink, were writ large from margin to margin. Stocks were affected. Insurance rates became prohibitive. Packing houses were working overtime, and the Missouri mule loomed into a national asset. Every man you met was as intimately familiar with the number of guns in the secondary batteries of the Retvizan and the Shikishima as with the number of his own telephone. Wherever you saw two men talking together it was safe to wager one was saying, "They are a wonderful little people," and that the other was replying, "Yes, but don't forget that in '64 the Russian fleet sailed right up the lower bay and saved the Union." There, in New York, war was the only topic. People asked you if you were going to "the front" as jauntily as though "the front" were situated somewhere between Seventy-second Street and Grant's Tomb. When we crossed the Continent, cowboys rode out of an alkali desert to ask what was the latest from "the war." At water tanks in Arizona, and at every one of Fred Harvey's eating houses from Santa Fe to the Pacific Coast, the proprietor kindly warned us against Russian cruisers lying just outside of the Golden Gate. War continued with us right into the heart of San Francisco, where the Bohemian Club gave the war correspondents a noble farewell dinner, and where we proudly displayed our war kits to the bellboys in the Palace Hotel. When the China unloaded 700 tons of "contraband of war," and Japanese crowded the wharf to wave farewells to their fellow-countrymen, who were off to fight, and the San Francisco band played for them "The Girl I Left Behind Me," we all tried to look cheerful and said, as though we liked it, "Well, this is the Real Thing at last."

But somewhere between Honolulu and Yokohama, somewhere in the deepest part of the Pacific, we lost the war overboard, and we have neither seen it nor heard of it since. I do not mean to say that if you go to the War Office here you will not see the sentry, nor do I deny that if you go inside you will see two orderlies. You also will be received by various officials, grave, courteous generals, each apparently doing nothing by himself, in a large bare room hung with a map or two. He apparently has plenty of leisure, certainly enough of it to enable him to be polite. But he has no time to discuss the probability of Japan and Russia being at war. He says there may be a column which some day may leave some place for somewhere and do something, and if you are patient maybe you, too, can go to that place. But that is the only definite information he has to give you this morning, and so, "if you really must be going, I wish you 'good-day.'"

Nor do I say that in the chief street you will not see colored prints of battles, and people looking at them apparently as artistic productions and with respectful interest.

That is all we who are bottled up in Tokio know of the Japanese war.

This morning we thought that at last we had caught them in the act. We woke to find the streets filled with jubilant natives, each waving a flag; the hotel windows were hidden with flags, they fluttered from every jinrikisha. We rushed out to ask eagerly if Port Arthur had fallen, to learn what great battle had been won on the Yalu. The interpreter regarded us with gentle reproof. "Today is the spring festival," he said. That means that today in Tokio every one is rejoicing, because at the Temple of Kawasaki a plum tree has given birth to a number of blossoms. But then why should the Japanese know anything of this war? They live so far from New York.

SUGAR CARGOES ARE ARRIVING

The arrival of the steamship Pennsylvania at Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of 3,000 tons of sugar was reported yesterday. She got in on April 30th. The Conemaugh and the Oregonian are also due and their arrival is expected at any time now.

Transports Due.

The Sherman was due yesterday from Manila, but as her hull has not been cleaned for two trips, she is making a longer voyage than usual. She should get in today. The Camp McKinley soldiers will go to the Presidio on the Sherman.

The Thomas may also get in this evening, although ordinarily she would not arrive until tomorrow. She sailed from San Francisco on the 30th, and brings the two artillery companies to be stationed here.

Repairing Lighters.

The new coal lighters at the naval station are being repaired and put in fine shape. The scows are being thoroughly overhauled and the old iron spikes in the bottom are being replaced with copper spikes.

Shipping Notes.

The Mikahala sailed for Kauai ports yesterday afternoon.

The America Maru is scheduled to sail from San Francisco for this port on May 12.

The steamer Leggett sailed from San Francisco yesterday with supplies for Midway, via Honolulu.

The revenue cutter Thetis is expected to arrive today or tomorrow. She sailed from San Francisco April 26th.

The barkentine Coronado, Captain Potter, may get away for San Francisco next Saturday. Several passengers will be taken.

Captain Pendleton of the ship Argon is reported ill. He has been improving lately and expects to be able to take command of his vessel when she is through loading.

Hackfeldt & Co. expect the bark from the Orient this afternoon. She may leave again before morning, although she is not scheduled to sail until tomorrow. The bark has only 400 tons of freight.

With new interest concerning the matter of the Orient this afternoon, she may leave again before morning, although she is not scheduled to sail until tomorrow. The bark has only 400 tons of freight.

TACOMA'S SEARCH FOR LOST ISLAND

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The cruiser Tacoma has been ordered on a practice cruise from Tacoma to Honolulu, thence to San Francisco. Captain Nicholson has been instructed to endeavor on the return trip to locate an island that has been indicated on the navigation charts for years, but the existence of which is in doubt. The Albatross sailed over the point where it is supposed to be located, finding a great depth of water, yet reports have come to the department that breakers and other indications of an obstruction have been seen in that vicinity and an effort is to be made to obtain something accurate concerning what is now known as "doubtful danger." The island as indicated lies about midway between Honolulu and San Francisco, but considerably south of the sailing routes, consequently but few vessels ever pass that way. The sloop of war Levant, which disappeared in mid-Pacific in 1858, is supposed by some to have gone on rocks somewhere in that vicinity.

NEW STEAMERS COMING IN JULY

TACOMA (Wash.), April 25.—Before leaving for San Francisco R. A. Alley announced that the Puget Sound-Australian steamship line, to be operated in connection with the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk railroads, will become an established fact in July. The line will be started by the steamship Maori King, to be followed by two other steamers owned by the same English shipping firm, all being of 7000 tons capacity. Contracts with the railroads have been signed. The unsettled conditions in the Orient delayed the starting of the line in December, as originally announced. The big wool crop of Australia and New Zealand also forms an important factor.

MORE SUPPLIES ON THE SOLACE

Word has been received by Admiral Feltz that a quantity of supplies consigned by Honolulu are coming on the Solace. The supplies consist of rice, sugar, and other necessities required by the naval station.

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.



Mrs. E. B. Chappell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph and writes:

"I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's. Ayer's Pills cure constipation. Sugar-coated, mild, but effective. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain Mortgage made by Vincent Fernandez to W. O. Smith, Henry Waterhouse and Mary S. Parker, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased, dated June 16th, 1899, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 192, on pages 382-384, the said Mortgagees intend to foreclose said Mortgage for breach of conditions therein contained, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest upon the promissory note of said Mortgagor secured by said Mortgage, when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said Mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction by said Mortgagees at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, Oahu, on Saturday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said Mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is all that real estate and the improvements thereon, situated at Kailhi, Honolulu aforesaid, described as follows:

First: All of that certain house lot situate on the Ewa side of Kailhi Road in Kailhi, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 1, as delineated and described in a Map made by R. W. Wilcox dated January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated July 1, 1898, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 183 on pages 140-141, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of S. C. Dwight; thence

S. 50° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot No. 2; thence

N. 35° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along premises now occupied by Domingos J. Lopez to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Second: All of that certain house lot situate on the Ewa side of Kailhi Road in Kailhi, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 2, as delineated on said Map of R. W. Wilcox made January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated January 1st, 1898, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 183, pages 141-142, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running as follows:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along Lot No. 1; thence

S. 50° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot No. 1; thence

N. 35° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along premises now occupied by Domingos J. Lopez to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Third: All of that certain house lot situate on the Ewa side of Kailhi Road in Kailhi, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 3, as delineated on said Map of R. W. Wilcox made January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated January 1st, 1898, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 183, pages 142-143, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running as follows:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along Lot No. 2; thence

S. 50° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot No. 2; thence

N. 35° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along premises now occupied by Domingos J. Lopez to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

thence

N. 35° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along Lot No. 1 to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet more or less. Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to said above described properties belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin, deeds at expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of William O. Smith, Judd Building, corner Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, May 6, 1904.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

MARY S. PARKER,

Surviving Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallilo, Deceased.

Mortgagees.

2587—5t-F

KAHAKUMAKA HALUALANI.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated April 16, 1902, made by and between Laura Kahakumaka Halualani (a widow), of Kalauna, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, State of California, and William G. Irwin, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu aforesaid, doing business in Honolulu as copartners under the firm name of Claus Spreckels & Company, mortgagees, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 236 on pages 221-224 and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, the said mortgagees hereby give notice that they intend to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest of a certain promissory note referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage consists of: All those certain pieces of land situated in Kalauna, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, described as follows, to-wit:

(1) Land at Kalauna described in Land Commission Award No. 6104 on which Royal Patent No. 747 was issued to Mahiai. Area, 2 26-1000 acres.

(2) Two lots at Kalauna described in Land Commission Award No. 9400 on which Royal Patent No. 449 was issued to Hilo for Kaolo. Area, 1 545-1000 acres.

(3) Land at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. 9316 on which Royal Patent No. 3704 was issued to Maika. Area, 672-1000 of an acre.

(4) Two lots at Waimalu described in Land Commission Award No. 9315 on which Royal Patent No. 366 was issued to Haki: Apana No. 1, area, 1 426-1000 acres; Apana No. 2, area, 142-1000 of an acre. Total area, 1 568-1000 acres.

(5) That lot of land at Waimalu, described in Land Commission Award No. 9325 on which Royal Patent No. 7100 was issued to Kamaala. Area, 653-1000 of an acre.

(6) Two lots of land at Mamala, Hawaii, described in Land Commission Award No. 2057, on which Royal Patent No. 456 was issued to Keawe I. Apana No. 1, area, 315-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 2, area, 154-1000 of an acre. Total area, 469-1000 of an acre.

Also all of interest in

(7) Those three pieces of land in Halawa, described in Land Commission Award No. 2044, issued to Kaupali: Apana No. 1, area, 386-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 2, area, 508-1000 of an acre; Apana No. 3, area, 144-1000 of an acre. Total area, 1,038 acres. Grand total area, 7,911 acres. Together with all buildings, improvements, rights, privileges, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Said lands are encumbered as follows:

(1) A portion of Land Commission Award No. 6104 leased to Sung Wo Sing Company by lease dated July 24th, 1895, recorded in Book No. 156, page 19, for a term of twenty years from August 1st, 1895, at an annual rental of twenty dollars, and a portion of the land is leased to Ahin under lease dated March 10, 1896, and recorded in Book No. 156, page 423, for a term of twenty years from September 1st, 1898, at an annual rental of eighty dollars; seven years being paid in advance.

(2) The above lands under Land Commission Award No. 9400 are included in the same leases above named.

(3) Land described in Land Commission Award No. 9316 is leased to Young Fong under lease dated October 25th, 1899, recorded in Book No. 197, page 386, for a term of fifteen years from November 1st, 1899, at an annual rental of one hundred and eighty dollars.

(4) Lots described in Land Commission Award No. 9315 are included in the said lease above named.

(5) Lots described in Land Commission Award No. 9325 are included in the said lease.

(6) Lots included in Land Commission Award No. 2057 are leased to the Honolulu Sugar Company under lease dated November 3, 1899, recorded in Book No. 184, page 458, for a term of fifteen years from date at an annual rental of thirty dollars.

The portion of the land mentioned in paragraph No. 1 and 2 above leased to Ahin is now assigned to the Woodlawn Fruit Company, Limited.

CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO., Mortgagees.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin, deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Hatch & Bolles, attorneys for mortgagees.

Dated April 21, 1904.

2587—April 21, 1904, May 6, 11.

FOR SALE.

Four White Indian Hens from the United States, price \$2.50 per pair. Apply to

W. C. Smith, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.

1000 Hawaiian Sugar Co. Ltd. Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.